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23 April 1981

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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INTERVIEW WITH MAURITANIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 8 Mar 81 p 6

[Interview with Mauritanian Minister of Information Ahmed Ould Sidi, by B. Amazit and T. Belghiche; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, what is the significance of your presence at the festivities of the fifth anniversary of the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic]?

[Answer] For us Mauritians, the POLISARIO Front is the sole, legitimate representative of the Saharan people. Consequently, there are relations between the Mauritanian Government and the POLISARIO Front and have been for several years.

On that basis, the Mauritanian Government, which has always responded to the invitations of the POLISARIO Front, decided this year to raise the level of its representation. That is the real meaning of my presence here at the fifth anniversary celebration.

[Question] As a concerned party, because it shares a border with the SDAR, Mauritania has now become the target of the attacks -- verbal at least -- of Morocco. Do you believe that these attacks constitute any danger? If there is a danger, what is its nature?

[Answer] Mauritania concluded an agreement, known as the Algiers peace agreement of 5 August 1979. One must recall that after the change that occurred in Mauritania on 10 July 1978, the new government undertook to revise its position in all fields concerning the matter, particularly the Madrid accords. This was done openly and subsequently, the government that emerged from the coup d'etat of 10 July 1978 recognized the Saharan people's right to self-determination. Actually, that recognition is based only on a position of principle -- that is, based on law and the conviction that there necessarily exist principles governing international relations, particularly the principle of the right to self-determination of nations. It is a sacred principle that must be respected.

That is the principle that motivated the revision, by the 10 July movement, of all previous agreements contrary to those principles, among them the Madrid agreements. On the contrary, it recognizes the Saharan people's right to self-determination, that possibility of freely determining their destiny.

We believe that this is a courageous and responsible attitude.

[Question] Morocco supports a group of "opponents" to the Mauritanian Government. Can this group constitute a threat to Mauritania?

[Answer] Never. That group cannot constitute a threat to us. We have diplomatic relations and cultural exchanges with Morocco. We would like these relations to be lasting, without their harming our interests or our principles. We maintain these relations on the basis of mutual respect and good neighborliness, because we are firmly convinced that nations in this region are forced to get along together.

As a result, it is necessary for relations stemming from our closeness to be built in the interest of peoples in this region and they must therefore respect the right to self-determination and the free choice, the will of the peoples.

As far as we are concerned, what is most important to us is these principles and their rightness.

That is also why we shall not ask anyone to break off relations with us. We have a line of policy that we intend to follow. On the other hand, if anyone should try to violate our sovereignty, then we would react in keeping with our principles.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the best way to get the OAU out of the impasse into which Morocco's intransigence has plunged it, since to date, Morocco refuses to apply all the resolutions of the continental organization?

[Answer] I refuse to speak about others. That question should be directed to those concerned, who should answer it.

I have personally said, in response to your first and second questions, that Mauritania respected its principles.

[Question] But Mr Minister, Mauritania is a member of the OAU and as such, it voted within that body for the summit resolutions. It is therefore bound by the resolutions (Freetown summit conference and Ad Hoc Committee in particular).

[Answer] You know Mauritania's position, expressed on the occasion of different meetings of those bodies and I do not think it worthwhile to dwell on it too much, especially since the path is still open.

Mauritania is indeed a full member of that organization and any OAU member is bound to respect the regulations of the organization and obey the Charter.

[Question] What do you think of the intensification of American military aid to Morocco?

[Answer] As newsmen, you follow the news just as I do....

[Question] But the question is important in the region to which Mauritania belongs. Do you believe that this will "contribute to peace" or....

[Answer] Actually, I have no particular comment to make on the matter. You know that in the region, every regime has its specific traits and maintains special

relations with the governments of its choice. Everyone is free to strengthen his relations in whatever domain he wishes and with whomever he pleases.

[Question] Mr Minister, what distinction do you make between the recognition of the POLISARIO Front and recognition of the SDAR?

[Answer] Mauritania has recognized the POLISARIO Front as the sole, legitimate representative of the Saharan people. It also recognizes all the rights of the Saharan people. This is not a subjective position stemming from brotherhood or being neighbors, but from a position based on law -- that is, if the brother Saharan nation were not acting within its rights, we would not hesitate to point this out and help the people return to the right path. Actually, it is a principle that is involved.

Mauritania has therefore recognized the POLISARIO Front. It recognizes -- and this is a position of principle -- the Saharan people's right to self-determination. However, it has not recognized the SDAR. That is an official position of my government that it is not my place to comment upon.

11,464

CSO: 4400

U.S. ANNOUNCES ARMS SALES TO MOROCCO

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 6-7 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] (APS)—In a report to Congress on Monday, the American administration just officially announced its decision to supply Morocco with 108 M 60 tanks. According to the customary procedure, the American Congress has a month to oppose this new arms shipment if it wishes to do so. If there is no such opposition, Pentagon's decision will go into effect.

It will be recalled that in October 1979, the American Government decided to give Morocco reconnaissance planes and helicopters, maintaining that the action would enable that country to make peace in the Western Sahara. At that time, Brezinski, adviser to the American President on security matters, came to Algiers to explain and justify this paradoxical — to say the least — view of things.

Events since that time have shown that far from contributing to the search for peace in any way, the shipment of American weapons enabled the Moroccan Government to continue its war in the Western Sahara with greater persistence, while at the same time refusing to take any part in the efforts made within the Organization of African Unity on behalf of a peaceful settlement of the question in the Western Sahara.

Today, the American administration has announced a new delivery of weapons to Morocco, but this time without any pretence of style. What is more, the Pentagon's report to Congress states that this measure "will serve the purposes of American foreign policy, showing that the United States continues to want to support Morocco's legitimate defense needs." This obviously demonstrates the path the United States intends to take with respect to its relations with countries in the Maghreb.

The arguments advanced to justify such a serious act can only give rise to the greatest apprehension on the part of all those who would like to see our region free from instability, tension and foreign meddling. In fact, while the Moroccan regime refuses to heed the appeals of the African and international community on behalf of a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Western Sahara and seeks to become even further involved in the war, the American decision constitutes — despite specious justifications — an encouragement to the bellicose and adventurist policy of Rabat.

Within the context of the situation in the Western Sahara, Washington's haste to increase Moroccan military potential can only have the most harmful effects on the conduct of the Moroccan leaders, further diverting them from the only path that would make it possible to put an end to the tension in northwestern Africa: respect to the right to self-determination of the people in the Western Sahara and direct negotiations with the POLISARIO Front.

The surest support for the friendly regimes to which they like to refer across the Atlantic cannot, here or elsewhere, rest on encouragement to make war. On the contrary, it consists in helping them, disinterestedly, to embark upon a courageous search for peaceful solutions and put an end to an unjust war against a people fighting for its freedom and independence.

World opinion and American opinion in particular cannot remain insensitive to the decision of the new American administration which, while maintaining tension in our region, defies a universal consensus clearly established in favor of the right of the people of the Western Sahara to self-determination and independence.

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CSO: 4400

RESISTANCE STUDENT LEADER PARVES MEHRA: CUBANS IN FIGHT

Copenhagen ARBEJDERAVISEN [This paper is the organ of the Communist Worker's Party (Marxist-Leninist)] in Danish 18-24 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Frank Østergaard]

[Text] "There are many difficulties in the struggle in Afghanistan at the moment," says Parves Mehra, who lives in West Germany. "There is, in particular, a shortage of four things: medications, clothing, food, and heating fuel. It is cold in the country. The transport roads have been closed. That provides the Soviet and Cuban troops with good possibilities of attack. For there are now also Cuban troops in the country."

Question: Can that be proved?

Answer: Yes, the Afghan government has itself admitted the presence of Cuban troops. The government says that they have come to learn Afghan! Even if the Soviet troops at present have good possibilities of attack, the freedom fighters--the Mojahidis--have been successful on several occasions: in late January, they thus pushed the Soviet troops back from the Kandahar province (in the southeastern part of the country bordering on Pakistan, Frank Østergaard).

To Parves Mehra's statement on the presence of Cuban troops it may be added that INFORMATION has also mentioned that Cuban troops are reported recently to have been fighting together with Soviet troops in the strategically important Panjshir valley north of Kabul. INFORMATION bases its statement on a report stemming from a usually well-informed and reliable source. But which it has not been possible to confirm, however. This confirmation thus now comes from the puppet government itself.

Question: What are the possibilities of unity?

Answer: The five Islamic exile organizations which had joined forces have just been split up. It is not possible to say when they will come to an

agreement. In Afghanistan, however, there are several organizations which are different from the organizations whose leaders are in Pakistan: the organizations in Afghanistan have Islamic, national and communist forces, and there are today possibilities of unity among them. But what they especially lack now are armor-piercing weapons and antiaircraft guns.

Question: What is the position of the Kabul government, militarily and politically?

Answer: Eighty percent of the Afghan army has deserted, gone over to the freedom fighters. The Karmal government can no longer rely on the army. That is why it is the Soviet troops and the perhaps 10,000 Cuban soldiers who are fighting the Mojahidis. In all major cities, also in Kabul, the Mojahidis are fighting, and they have even established small, liberated areas outside the cities. Politically, the Karmal government is completely isolated. Internationally, it is only recognized by the Soviet Union and its allies. Internally, the two factions of the government party, the Parcham and the Khalq factions, are engaged in a violent struggle with one another, which is a big problem to the government. It was probably to solve this struggle that Karmal some time ago visited the Soviet Union.

Question: Brezhnev was in India in December. Since then, there has been contact between Karmal's minister of education and Indira Ghandi. India has previously recognized Heng Samrin in Kampuchea and has on two occasions in the United Nations refrained from voting on the resolutions condemning the occupation of Afghanistan. It is conceivable that the Soviet Union might want to use India as a springboard for obtaining international recognition of the Karmal government, in particular, prior to the summit meeting of non-aligned countries to be held in India in February?

Answer: Yes, but there are internal disagreements in Indira Ghandi's government on the question of recognition of the Karmal government, among others between Indira Ghandi and the president. In addition, Pakistan constitutes a factor of pressure.

Question: How is the civilian population coping?

Answer: The struggle in Afghanistan is now especially taking place between the Soviet troops on the one side and the Afghan civilian population on the other. The Soviet Union is endeavoring to annihilate the population, 2 million people have been killed. Through bombardments and terrorism, the Soviet Union is trying to scare the population out of any further resistance. They are not successful.

Question: What is the situation, as far as aid from abroad is concerned?

Answer: Politically, we have received much support from many countries, for example through their non-recognition of the Karmal government.

Question: At their summit meeting in Saudi Arabia in late January, the 37 Muslim nations condemned the continued occupation of Afghanistan, referring to "the brutal invasion of independent, Muslim Afghanistan." What is your reaction?

Answer: That is a good thing. But we had expected more from the conference; that they would also support us materially, with weapons. As far as humanitarian aid is concerned, there has been much aid coming to the refugees from abroad, but the refugees have not seen much of the aid. Part of it has disappeared within the government bureaucracy of Pakistan, on its way from one office to the other, and has fallen into the hands of the Pakistan state; other parts have got into the hands of the five resistance organizations in Pakistan. They are themselves doing business on it, and the refugees see nothing of it. But beyond the refugees in Pakistan, Iran and other countries, there are also a great many refugees in Afghanistan itself: these are the people who have been forced to flee from the villages as a result of bombardments and destruction. These people flee to Kabul and other major cities.

Question: It has been mentioned in the press that Karmal, in consequence of the disputes between the two factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP), wanted to form a new organization by the name of "National Front." (INFORMATION 31 Dec 80).

Answer: That is correct. The reason is the mass desertions from the army. But nobody wants to volunteer for the "National Front" of Karmal. At first, it was called "communist." They then changed their tactics, saying that it was "Muslim." And when that did not help either, the government enlisted 14-15-year-old boys by force for the service through raids from house to house in the capital and other places.

To Parves Mehra's statements may be added that the Karmal government has prolonged the service of Afghan conscripts by 6 months to a total of 2 1/2 years (POLITIKEN 19 Dec 80). This has had the effect that the privates have threatened with rebellion and desertion with their weapons to Pakistan (note 4). But that is not all: on 29 December 1980, the police in Kabul revolted. Police officers attacked a Soviet bookstore and stoned the ministry of information and culture. The rebellion by the police was confirmed by the Soviet press agency TASS and was mentioned on the Kabul radio. The rebellion was put down by the aid of security people and Soviet armored forces. (DAGBLADET 29 Dec 80). On the 1st anniversary of the invasion, 27 December 1980, 85 percent of the bazaar shopkeepers in Kabul kept their shops closed, and most of the civil servants also stayed home from work.

Question: You are a member of the Federation of Afghan Students Abroad. What does it stand for?

Answer: The FASA is a democratic association of Afghan students abroad. The FASA includes national, Muslim and communist forces. We are independent of any organization, whether inside or outside of Afghanistan. Our goal is to help Afghan students abroad. The FASA has members in West Germany, the United States, France, Switzerland, India and Pakistan, the membership totaling 1,200-1,300, approximately 500 of whom in West Germany.

We shall later on discuss the solidarity work with the Afghan people.

7262
CSO: 3106

YOUTHS SENT OUT TO MOP UP 'MERCENARIES'

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 24 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Kunduz, March 24 (Bakhtar)--Party activists and members of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth, of the Kunduz province, left for certain areas of Kunduz recently to route remnants of mercenaries who have been active in these regions.

Prior to their voluntary departure, the secretary of the provincial committee spoke to them on the role of youth in the defence of the gains of the Saur Revolution, especially its evolutionary phase and wished the patriot young men successes in their goal.

Another report from the province says more than 100 Democratic Organisations for Afghan Women and Youth formed social brigades in Kunduz on March 18.

At a function held on this occasion in the city committee hall of Kunduz, the secretary of the city committee spoke on the need for activities of the brigadiers and drew their attention towards their responsibilities.

In Mazare Sharif

A gang of counter-revolutionaries, who disturbed the tranquil life of the people in the subdistricts of Balkh province, were routed by security forces, revolutionary defence groups and people of the province recently.

This gang headed by Nader, son of Aziz Shah resident of Shapor subdistrict of Balkh province, had committed a large number of robberies, murders and terrorist acts. Various weapons were seized from them.

According to another report from Herat province, saboteur gangs were arrested in subdistricts and Kahan and Adraskan and the Qachi Kalan village, by security forces. Their leader, Mohammad Ali, resident of Ghazni province and two others were arrested in Kunduz and Herat.

A dispatch from the Baghlan province says that Mafton Abdullah, a counterrevolutionary leader, along with ten of his men, surrendered themselves to the security forces. They promised all-out cooperation with the revolutionary government. This gang had been active in Nahraia district.

Another gang of mercenaries were arrested by security forces of the Samangan province in the Khulm district. Its ring leader, Shah Wali, son of Mohammad Ayub, resident of Char Bolak district of Balkh province, was taken into custody and 69 items of stolen goods were seized from the gang.

CBO: 4920

TRADE UNIONISTS SUPPORT LAND REFORM

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 24 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Kabul, March 24 (Bakhtar)--Members of the Trade Unions and workers and employees of the land reforms department welcomed and supported the First Congress of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan in a function at the Public Health Institute auditorium yesterday.

Following recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran and playing of the DRA national anthem, the president and secretary to the organisational commission of the land reforms department trade union started the function with a speech.

Later, Dr Abdul Ghafar Lakanwal, Deputy Minister for Land Reforms and president of the city council of the agricultural cooperatives spoke in detail on the role of the trade unions of Afghanistan.

Lakanwal said, "by formation of the trade unions of Afghanistan and due to its popular nature which is the defender of their interests all the workers and toilers of Afghanistan consciously rallied around it defending the gains of the Saur Revolution especially, its new evolutionary phase."

Some members of the union also spoke on the trade unions. New membership cards were distributed on the occasion to the members of the union by Dr Lakanwal.

Workers and employees of the building construction unit held a meeting on March 18 and supported the First Congress of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan.

The president of the building construction unit and some workers spoke at the function where certificates of the literacy courses were distributed by vice president of the literacy courses to the new graduates.

CSO: 4920

NEW BANKNOTES PUT INTO CIRCULATION

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 24 Mar 81 p 4

[Text]

KABUL, March 24 (Bakhshir)— The Ministry of Finance of the DRA Government has issued two new currency notes of denominations 1000 and 500, in accordance with its earlier announcement.

Da Afghanistan Bank has started issuing the new Afs. 1000 and Afs. 500 notes from March 23. These two notes will be in circulation along with the previously issued notes of Afs. 10, Afs. 50 and Afs. 100, and all other bank notes of earlier times that are still valid and are legally in circulation in the country.

The notes are shown over the TV and facsimilies printed in the newspapers to enable people to familiarize themselves with the new currency soon. Da Afghanistan Bank will circulate

the new notes through daily payments and large some payments as and when required.

The new notes are as and equally valid as those already in circulation and have the same exchange power. They both have single monetary validity.

The Afs. 1000 and Afs. 500 notes are ornamented with special symbols of the Da Afghanistan Bank. They are very different in colour, size and other characters from notes that have been printed earlier. The invisible watermark is located within a minute circle.

The esteemed people of the country are all requested not to exchange their old notes for the new ones from the various banks in the country.

CSO: 4920

IRAN

TUDEN PARTY WARNS IRANIANS OF NEW U.S. PLOTS

Hostage Issue Was Nothing But Mere Excuse

Tehran MARDOM in Persian 15 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] They want Iran and nothing less. We are speaking of American imperialists. We are speaking of the monopolizing plunderers of oil, weapons, consumer goods, etc. We are speaking of the strategists of the U.S. government and of American war mongers. We are speaking of the suppressors of freedom movements who suck the blood of the masses and who deserve the name of Great Satan. They want Iran along with all that they have lost because of our great revolution. They conspire with any fabricated excuse to plot the overthrow of our regime in order to regain their losses. Now, it is clear more than ever that the "hostage" issue, as we said in the beginning, was only an excuse. The United States wanted and still wants Iran.

Until recently the Americans and both their open and secret supporters denied this fact, but now it is becoming more clear every day that as long as our country is in a revolution and does not reconcile itself with the plundering interests of American imperialism, the Washington government will try all kinds of tricks and conspiracies to destroy our revolution, because the United States wants to revive the political, military, economic, and cultural privileges it had obtained with the help of the corrupt, dependent, tyrannical regime of the damned shah. Now even the Americans themselves confess to this fact. Or, better still, they unintentionally reveal the depth of their anti-Iranian policy.

Some time ago, the Voice of America in a program supposedly responding to its listeners was asked by a listener: How are the "hostages," and now that they have returned, is there a possibility for the improvement of relations between Iran and the United States? The Voice of America imperialists answered that the "hostages" were doing well (Strange! Then, what about their having been tortured?) and that they were back to work. (What work? The same profession of spying, preparing for disruptions and purchasing consciences and human beings?)

It also added that relations between Iran and the United States "will not improve until a stable government comes to power in Iran"!

This is, in fact, the heart of the issue. From the beginning American imperialism did not have the slightest interest in the fate of the "hostages." The lives of not only fifty, but perhaps millions of Americans (especially if they are black and workers) are not worth a farthing to the American monopolists and world-devourers. They are not concerned with establishing legitimate relations with our independent revolutionary country. They desire relations with our country only if it is ruled by a government such as that of the damned shah or other puppets the likes of King Hussein, Sultan Qabus, or presidents such as Sadat of Egypt and Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan. That is why Imam Khomeyni says: "For what do we need relations with the United States?"

The revolutionary government of Iran is an "unstable" government in the eyes of American imperialists. Stability, in their view, means the stability of political and military dependencies. A stable government is a government about which the United States is not worried, one which is able to protect filthy American neo-colonialist interests. Remember, they used to call the tyrannical shah's government an "island of stability"; they boasted about it and maintained the "best" of relations with it, which is, of course, a dominating, dependent relationship. And now, they seek to re-establish the same kind of relationship.

In their view, revolution signifies the absence of stability. Dependency signifies stability!

The "hostages" were the excuse for invasion, conspiracy, embargo, war, coup, etc. Had they not had this excuse they would have found another. For America, the important thing is to replace the revolutionary government with a "stable" one. This is exactly why they have repeatedly called it a "moderate" government, an "acceptable" government, and a government "to negotiate with" and they have encouraged their political dependents to propagate this idea throughout the country.

But what kind of government is this? We know well through experience that for American imperialists the only acceptable government is one which can be negotiated with and can be counted as moderate, one that protects American economic, financial "vital interests" overseas and one that implements their dependent military, political, economic, and cultural programs. Although someone might doubt what we say, the Voice of America has officially declared these "views" of the Great Satan in a commentary on foreign issues.

In a discussion about the situation in El Salvador and sending new American advisors to that country in order to suppress the national freedom movements and continue the role of gendarme which Yankee imperialism plays in Central America, this radio described the present

government of El Salvador, which is a puppet of the bloodthirsty United States, as a moderate government, according to Reagan and the American government.

For those who do not know what America means by a "moderate" government, the statement of the Voice of America is quite enlightening. For any truthful person who has fallen into the trap of the liberals, the above description must be an eye opener and must really ring a bell.

The inhumane government of El Salvador sacrifices thousands upon thousands of the people of that country to American greed and protects most brutally the interests of American neo-colonialism in that small country. It is called "moderate" only because in its governmental makeup there are a few "civilians" in addition to the military. This is like saying that if Jam, Oveysi, and Palizban were to form a government it would be an extremist one, but if Amini, Bakhtiar, Nahavandi, and others like them were to join in, then you would have a "moderate" government.

In fact, in El Salvador the United States put in power a few people who did not wear uniforms alongside the high ranking officers in order to cover up its crimes and plans of domination and then presented the government of El Salvador as a "moderate" one. But when this attempt at public deception did not succeed and the struggle of the brave people of El Salvador for independence and freedom did not end, it started a brutal bloodbath, which still continues, through this very government headed by a civilian, in whose Cabinet there is even a "university professor," and began to defend only this "stable, moderate government."

What American imperialism has dreamed up for our revolutionary country is something similar to this: to establish a so-called "moderate government" controlled by liberals which negotiates with American imperialism and behaves "reasonably" and "moderately," a government which does not indulge in "unpleasant" talk concerning political and economic independence, cultural and spiritual wealth, the rights of the downtrodden, nationalization, Paragraph 3 [band-e jim], self-sufficiency, and the annihilation of dependence and corruption, democratic freedom and the rights of the workers, and so on, and takes no step towards implementing these issues--in short, a government which is not revolutionary, because if it were, it would not be "stable" and "moderate." And then, if these moderate gentlemen are not able to suppress the conscious people who have risen up and who insist on being revolutionary, then the armed mercenaries will come to their aid. Thus, the present government of El Salvador will serve as an example of a "moderate, stable government."

But this nightmare is not over for American imperialism. The revolutionary people of Iran who caused sleepless nights for American monopolists and various personalities in American government will

never allow a "stability" desired by the United States to dominate their country. If we are alert and if we are united, we will not allow the fulfillment of the dream of a "moderate government" which Reagan wants, a clear example of which can be seen in El Salvador.

The meaningful and alarming confessions of the Voice of America do not reveal any new truths. But they illustrate once more that if we are negligent for a moment and lose our revolutionary awareness of the conspiracies of the United States, which come in many forms other than coups and forced wars, if we are not united and do not unite, it will cost the revolution dearly. If for a moment we fall into the American trap of liberals and forget the real enemy, the claws of American imperialism will pierce the throat of the revolution. If we are deceived by the dangers claimed and fabricated by liberals, American imperialists, and Maoists and forget the major danger, the destroyer of the revolution which is the serious, immediate danger of the United States, we will have exposed our revolution to annihilation.

Mistakes at this historical juncture will pave the way for the annihilation of the revolutionary government and the creation of a "stable," "moderate" government, much to the satisfaction of the United States. And this would mean the beginning of the end of the revolution.

We must be aware that America wants Iran along with all the concessions it used to have.

We must be aware that once, twenty-seven years ago, American imperialism caused the defeat of our freedom movement by creating a foggy curtain of propaganda, an atmosphere similar to that of today, and fabricating a vague "danger." It then established the filthy, dependent monarchical regime which lasted a quarter of a century.

At that time, too, the Americans and their functionaries called the government of Dr Mosaddeq an "unstable" and "extremist" one and called for the establishment of a "reasonable, stable" government and raised the cries of "communist danger," "soviet danger," and "Tudeh danger" in order to overthrow the legitimate national government of Dr Mosaddeq by the imperialistic coup of 19 Aug [28 Mordad]. These are facts that should have been emphasized on the anniversary of Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq's death, especially since a few days before these ceremonies the Voice of America openly declared its filthy objectives concerning the creation of a "stable" government and what they mean by a "moderate" government.

Type of Government Preferred by U.S.

Tehran MARDOM in Persian 16 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Engineer Bazargan, the experienced representative and chief spokesman for the Iranian liberal bourgeoisie, has responded to this question in writing and has facilitated our job in explaining one of the two major policies of the United States concerning the overthrow of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is the policy of a "metamorphosis of the revolution" and going out one door and in the other. We thank him. In black and white Engineer Bazargan has written:

". . . Now that the greedy deceiver (the shah) is out of the arena, his strong, world-devouring supporter (the United States) is regretful (!), has stopped supporting the tyrant, has recognized the Islamic Republic, willingly or unwillingly; especially because of its vital interests which are to stand up against the other superpower (the Soviet Union), it has decided to accept a reasonable, pendent, Moslem government in power in Iran."

(MIZAN, 22 Feb 81)

In fact, under the present circumstances, the American government wants to have a government rule Iran which, according to Carter, would represent America as "regretful" of its support of the tyrannical regime, a government that regards the "willing or unwilling," superficial recognition of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the United States as a blessing, one which re-establishes the past relations with the United States and protects the "vital interests" of America in plundering everything we own, one which will fight the "other superpower" and once again make Iran an anti-Soviet military and spy base, one which by re-establishing the past relationship with the United States protects the "vital interests" of the United States and fights the "other superpower" and, according to Brzezinski, "protects the independence of Iran as before" (during the shah's time). This is a government that, according to Brzezinski, is "stable," according to Reagan, "reasonable and moderate," and according to Engineer Bazargan, "reasonable, Moslem (like Sadat's) and independent (like the "independent government" during the "wise" shah's era--minus the shah but "wise" like him).

This government, which the "vital interests" of the United States dictate must rule Iran, is a government similar to that of the "transitional government" of Engineer Bazargan the way he himself has described it, whose goal of re-establishing relations with the United States is stated by Richard Helms (the former chief of the network of "dirty tricks," that is, the CIA network for instigating coups,

murder, and terror, and who was later promoted to the position of CIA director and later became the American ambassador to "his majesty's court" in order to transform Iran into a base for American conspiracies and espionage), and also, according to Bruce Laingen (the chargé d'affaires of the American Embassy during the "transitional government") quoted on the Voice of America (Sunday, 1 Mar 81).

Richard Helms, in the WASHINGTON STAR, refers to the secret meeting of Engineer Bazargan and Ebrahim Yazdi with Brzezinski in Algiers and believes that the reason for the fall of the "transitional government" was the fear of religious extremists of "Bazargan wanting to protect and even to expand the relations between Iran and the United States."

Bruce Laingen, the former chargé d'affaires of the American Embassy, explaining the outcome of the meeting in Algiers and the fall of the "transitional government" in answering correspondents of the WASHINGTON POST said that "they (the Moslem fundamentalists) felt that the transitional government of Engineer Eazargan was thinking of returning to the old ways. Bazargan's inclination to study the American efforts to re-establish relations with Iran is unacceptable to the extremist elements."

Although the statements of these two experienced spies who are conscious of the secret operations and "dirty tricks" are nothing more than explanations of the obvious, they do emphasize that the "reasonable, independent, Moslem" government of Engineer Bazargan was attempting to "protect and even expand" relations with the United States and "was thinking about returning to the old ways." That is, it was trying to protect the "vital interests" of the United States in Iran, a fact that Engineer Bazargan even today still believes to be necessary and openly believes is an objective which the "reasonable, independent, Moslem" government must follow.

With these new statements by Richard Helms and Bruce Laingen, it also becomes completely clear that the secret meeting with Brzezinski in Algiers had no objective other than to find a way to "re-establish" the past relations of the United States and Iran. And for this reason, it is more clear than ever before why the heads of the former "reasonable, independent, Moslem" government and the present advocates of a "reasonable, independent, Moslem" government of the kind which is able to protect the "vital interests" of the United States in Iran do not by any means or under any circumstances intend to reveal and publish the protocols of the talks with Brzezinski.

Of course, Mr Reagan and company can wish for and try to bring to power a "reasonable, moderate" government whose policy is to "protect the vital interests of the United States" in Iran; the liberals, too, can wish for and try to have the same kind of "reasonable, independent, Moslem" government, but Surely you remember the famous saying!

IRAN

TUDEH ORGAN: 'U.S. TRIES TO DRAG IRAN INTO FRATRICIDE'

Tehran MARDOM in Persian 10 Mar 81 pp ., 2

[Text] The incident at the University of Tehran on 5 Mar 81 which ended in extensive skirmishes disturbing the city completely and the following incidents in Lahijan which left two dead and, then, the spreading of the disturbances in Mashhad and some other cities, although unfortunate, shed much light upon the last stages of the great, all-out conspiracy by American imperialism and its domestic (wittingly or unwittingly) dependents and allies.

The goal of this conspiracy, as has been pointed out repeatedly by the spokesmen of U.S. imperialism, is to bring to power, for the time being, a "reasonable, moderate, middle of the road" government, or, in other words, a government of liberals. To this end, U.S. imperialism and its domestic (wittingly or unwittingly) dependents and allies are using everything in their power, including economic, financial, and military pressures induced by the offensive war waged by the regime of Saddam Hussein and fully supported by them, to create large scale disturbances in order to discredit law and order and completely destroy security, which would in the end drag the country into a fratricidal war. These are the major characteristics of this great conspiracy, all the elements of which have, in recent days, actively appeared on the stage.

One of the major elements of this great conspiracy is its effort to drag the people throughout the country into disturbances and chaos, creating a background with which to discredit, destabilize, weaken, metamorphose, and ultimately destroy the Islamic Republic of Iran. The conspirators, above all, have clouded the issue of U.S. imperialism and the fight against this Great Satan, the main enemy of the Iranian people--which is the main motto of the revolution--and have diverted the fight to deviant factions. The vague danger of the Tudeh Party and the "Soviet danger" are issues fabricated by imperialist propaganda which have replaced the actual, serious danger of American imperialism.

The organizers of recent conspiracies have also expended all their efforts to create a confrontation between the revolutionary forces and the authorities of the country. Hiding behind the president, they especially attack the revolutionary principles which are most important for the preservation of the revolution. The conspirators have also benefitted from the People's Mojahedin, which has fallen into their trap and has completely forgotten about American imperialism.

Another objective of recent events occurred with the creation of a crisis throughout the system of the Islamic Republic, which was to bring about absolute instability and open violation of the Constitution. By every means and with every excuse possible, the conspirators have escalated unrest, created quarrels, and attacked everything and everybody in the name of everything and everybody, especially their support of the president.

When these three objectives are attained--that is, when U.S. imperialism is totally forgotten by the revolutionary forces and is overshadowed by minor, divergent objectives, when the revolutionary forces and the authorities confront each other and when numerous factions appear among the forces of the Islamic Republic, and, finally, when judicial security breaks down and frequent violations of the law take away the trust of the people, replacing it with skepticism, boredom, and indifference--we can be sure that U.S. imperialism and the counter-revolution nurtured by it will thrive and the revolution will be seriously threatened with defeat and annihilation.

Who Are the Implementors of America's Seventh Conspiracy?

The forces which have created and which escalate the recent conspiracies consist of: organized counter-revolutionaries, SAVAK elements who are either refugees or on the loose and have escaped punishment and are hiding among the people, liberals, American Maoists, multi-capitalists and big landowners. Unfortunately, some of the deceived elements who do not truly belong to this faction--such as the People's Mojahedin--have also fallen into the trap of trying to overthrow the system. And, most unfortunately and surprisingly, the president has been unable to separate himself from this faction.

All the major elements of this faction wanting to overthrow the system have revealed their vicious, unreconcilable enmity with the revolution, its roots, and its fruits on numerous occasions during the past two years. Those who unite in aiding the materialization of America's seventh conspiracy include: organized counter-revolutionaries and SAVAK agents who have displayed their readiness during the past two years to execute any conspiracy of U.S. imperialism to overthrow the system through their destructive penetration of all the organizations of the Islamic Republic, as well as in the form of organized, secret, armed groups; liberals and American Maoists, who expend all their energies to redirect the main motto of the Iranian revolution away

from the Great Satan, to escalate disagreements, and, through numerous fabricated incidents, to create confrontations and disturbances; and multi-capitalists and large landowners, who, on the one hand, financially strengthen and support the conspirators and, on the other hand, conspire against the rightful demands of the working people and attempt to create an economic crisis.

Here, it must be added that the faction which seeks to overthrow the system has been and is quick to take advantage of the monopolization, superficialism, ignorance, extremism, and mistakes committed by some in the revolutionary leadership. Attempts are being made to create skepticism and discontent among the people, making use of the shortcomings and extremism through the continual, consistent activities of the organized forces within this faction.

What Must Be Done?

Although the faction which seeks the overthrow of the system has expanded greatly and dangerously their conspiracies and, because the president has, unfortunately, as yet been unable to separate himself from this faction, and forces such as the People's Mojahedin have not yet realized their great mistake, the situation has become extremely complicated. But confrontation with this dangerous, spreading conspiracy which leads the country towards a domestic, fratricidal war is still possible and manageable and if it is dealt with conscientiously, decisively, and speedily, it can be controlled and disposed of.

The revolutionary duty of all the people, all the true revolutionary forces, and all the authorities requires that all aspects of the conspiracy must be neutralized in order to confront this great, dangerous conspiracy. We must know that any attempt to divert the attention and the political atmosphere of the country from the real, serious danger of American imperialism, no matter who or what their intention, will benefit the progress of the conspiracy. We must condemn and fight any kind of disunity, or any yielding to blackmail which would bring about disunity. We must decisively neutralize any attempt to create disturbances and quarrels which would discredit the law and bring about disorder. By recognizing, seeking out, arresting, and punishing the organizers of the invaders who, according to documented evidence, are organized counter-revolutionaries and experienced SAVAK agents led by CIA spies, we must take decisive steps to pluck out at the root the roughnecks who have for two years weakened security, violated the law, and caused distrust among the people. And we must safeguard democratic freedom according to Constitution. Through rapid and decisive implementation of the Land Reform Law, we must attract the active support for the revolution of the working farmers, half the population, and with determination prevent the plundering bazaar merchants and large counter-revolutionary, conspiratorial capitalists from spreading discontent through the quick passage and implementation of the nationalization of foreign trade. The president and the People's

Mojahedin must at long last wake up and quickly and with determination separate themselves from those who wish to overthrow the regime.

This is a very sensitive moment in the history of the great revolution of the people of Iran. The counter-revolutionary faction led and guided by U.S. imperialism has mobilized all its forces to strike a fatal blow. All the forces which are committed to the revolution and interested in its destiny must mobilize in a united front under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni to crush the conspiracy.

9593

CSO: 4006

KHOMEINI'S LOSS OF BATTLE OVER CHADOR SEEN AS SIGNAL OF NEW MOOD

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 21-22 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Lars Moller-Rasmussen]

[Text] Tehran--The chador--the black robe that became the symbol of Iran's Islamic revolution and women's role in it--is on the decline. In the Iranian capital, Tehran, one sees roughly half as many women on the street dressed in the chador compared with a year ago. Then the revolution was only a year old and Iran's Moslem priests had not yet seized power in the country.

The decline of the chador is partly the result of disappointment over developments in Iran. "Many people adapted themselves out of enthusiasm for the revolution but this means that all women must go along with going around wrapped up," said an Iranian academician who added:

"In the first year after the revolution women wanted to show that they supported it and therefore they wore the chador. But that was just an external form and today many well-educated Iranians are disappointed that the priests put so much emphasis on external forms."

The chador, which leaves only the face, hands and feet visible, has become a less common part of the street scene. But one still sees many women who in obedience to Islamic requirements of propriety cover their hair with a kerchief.

It is especially older women who have retained the chador and the younger ones--last year's chador-wearers?--who have adopted the kerchief. But even in the second category one can observe phenomena that would have been unthinkable a year ago. The virtuous discreet kerchief is occasionally combined with lipstick and cosmetics and an attire that is strikingly wellfitting and up to date.

And finally many more women are going bareheaded compared to a year ago when it was unusual to see women without a chador or kerchief.

According to a Moslem diplomat in Tehran this quiet revolt represents one of the two political defeats suffered by the Iranian revolutionary leader, the Ayatollah Khomeyni.

"That's one of the only two issues where Khomeyni did not get the support of the people, this matter of the chador," he said. "The other was the dispute over importing frozen meat that had not been slaughtered according to Moslem ritual.

"The only place where you'll see all the women with their heads covered--not by the chador but by kerchiefs--is in public offices," said the diplomat. "Many state-employed women refused to wear the chador, calling it an intervention in their private lives and they were all fired. But everywhere else very few women wear the chador or even a kerchief and there is no compulsion to do so except in the case of public employees."

The diplomat who has been stationed there since before the revolution in February 1979 recounted the history of the chador:

"Just after the revolution Khomeyni said women ought to wear the chador because it was best for them. But many women demonstrated against it and soon after that another ayatollah, Mahmoud Taleghani (who has since died), was forced to explain that Khomeyni had not intended to force anyone to wear the chador. Khomeyni had simply expressed the hope that women themselves would recognize its advantages.

"The religious leaders had to do things this way--through Taleghani's statement--since Khomeyni couldn't stand up and retract something he had just said. That would cause him to lose face. But Khomeyni has not referred to the chador since then."

The chador was worn by the women who helped overthrow the shah with their demonstrations. It was worn both by the poor and tradition-bound women who had always worn it and the more western-oriented women who had changed their cowboy pants for the black robe out of solidarity with the revolution.

The chador became a symbol of the Islamic revolution. But when Khomeyni advised all women to wear it after the power shift the piece of black material acted like a red flag--especially for western feminists who flocked to Tehran to liberate their sisters from suppression.

But the meeting between the women of Iran and the concerned guests from the United States was far from successful. Perhaps because the Iranian women choked over the fact that the new arrivals' interest in the revolution did not emerge until after it had been won. But also because they felt they could handle the problem without help, especially since they had just succeeded in dealing with the shah.

Developments indicate they were right. That doesn't help the many women who were fired from state jobs last summer--victims of an edict that first came into effect a year and a half after rumors of it brought the American red-stockings into action. But otherwise the chador is on the way out in Iran even though this is happening very quietly. Khomeyni's silence is eloquent.

There is also opposition to the moral crusade of the priests in other areas. Music is still banned from Iran's radio which leads some Iranians to tune in to the Baghdad broadcasts of the Iraqi enemy. On the other hand street trading in tape players is flourishing despite all efforts to ban it. Not only Persian hits but the Bee-Gees and John Travolta can be heard blaring from the booths of the tape salesmen in what is anything but a silent protest.

Preceding articles from Iran appeared on 17, 18, 19 and 20 February. The next article: Iran's lonesome path.

6578
CSO: 3106

WORKER INVENTS NEW PORTABLE GENERATOR

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 31 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

TEHRAN - "An Iranian has succeeded in making a portable generator which will be used in workshops, small industrial units and houses," announced a spokesman for the Industrial Development and Scientific Research Organization.

This Iranian worker, who has built the generator for the first time, has helped Iran a step further in achieving self-sufficiency as it would cut imports of foreign-made as it is cheaper than the foreign types. Superiority of the generator is recommended.

From the economical view point, the Iranian generator is 60 per cent cheaper, when compared to an imported type. In addition 80 per cent of main and spare parts are produced in the country.

The creator of the generator, Mr. Noori Shabazzan who has been supported by the Industrial Development and Scientific Research Organization to build the generator said that "in addition to the beneficial price of the gadget, the generator's field coils is superior to those of the foreign types."

and added that "this issue has been confirmed by the relevant researchers and experts."

It is said that by developing facilities in workshops and providing the various parts of the generator, the production of this apparatus can be increased to 500 units per month, so that Iran will be able to export the surplus to the neighboring countries.

Shabazzan also declared that "by producing 500 units per month, minimum 50 experts and workers have already been absorbed for the production."

Referring to the Islamic revolution of Iran, the spokesman of IDIRO stated that "after the revolution on Bahman 22nd of the year 1357, the organization started its activities in different economic, industrial and scientific dimensions to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency" and added that "it is remarkable to see after a short time from the inception of the Center, inventions and discoveries are being observed and it is because of inspiration that we have already decided to discard super powers' domination."

KOMITENS' ROLE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDIED

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 29 Mar 81 p 2

(Text)

TEHRAN, March 28 (Pars) — In compliance with Imam Khomeini's order in regards to the establishment of the rule of law in this society, it was decided to hold interviews with those in charge of various revolutionary committees in order to clarify their role in realizing the Imam's command.

Hojjatoleslam Alamoibodai, the person in charge of Tehran's tenth area committee expressed the following views in the first of a series of interviews to be held by the Pars press.

Hojjatoleslam Alamoibodai said that "Following the victory of the revolution and in the absence of a properly functioning military, police and judiciary force the committees were able to fill the vacuum and provide the citizens with relative security during those turbulent times. It is for this reason that the committees can now play an important role in the process of the establishment of the rule of law based on the holy aims of the Islamic Revolution," he added.

"But since the enemies of the revolution have realized the crucial function of the committees, they have created an impression that whenever there is a talk of

chaos and disorder, the public opinion is led to believe that the committees are responsible for such disorder and chaos," he emphasized.

The leader of the tenth area committee added that, "The anti-revolutionaries use every opportunity to execute their conspiratorial plans, and hence, whenever confronted by the decisive actions of the committees, they are forced to discredit them with various libels, and the charge of disobedience of law is one of these libels." According to him, "If someone with an expired committee identification card, which is held by a large number of people, engage in illegal activity, this should not be taken as evidence of a contradiction between the committees and a proper implementation of the rule of law."

The non-existence of the rule of law in this country is an indication of the lack of decisiveness of the part of responsible officials," according to Hojjatoleslam Alamoibodai.

Another aspect of the problem in his view relates to the question of the limitations of law, which, for example, must decide whether the civil codes of the ex-regime were to be respected or whether the codes of the Revolutionary

Courts were to be respected.

According to Hojjatoleslam Alamoibodai, from the standpoint of today's revolutionary society, the implementation of the previous civil codes under the direction of a similar kind of judiciary has no validity and is meaningless. Thus, he thought, that the codes and programs of the revolutionary courts, given their actual revolutionary and historical significance, cannot be placed outside the legal boundaries.

In regards to the main task of the committees, he said that, "Our work concern the struggle against all the anti-revolutionary currents, which includes anti-Islamic forces such as the dependents of the previous regime, the small treacherous Chinese and Russian groups, the dependents and the agents of Eastern and Western colonialism." Moreover, according to Hojjatoleslam Alamoibodai, the committees fight against the rumormongers, and those who are threatening the fundamental beliefs of the people.

Aside from this main task, committees also try to deal with public needs and grievances so that they have become like a second home for the people, he added.

'MEDICAL ENGINEERING SECTION' TO MAINTAIN EQUIPMENT

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 31 Mar 81 p 2

(Text)

TEHRAN, March 30 — A new scientific section called the "Medical Engineering Section" has been inaugurated at the Organization for Scientific and Industrial Researches, a spokesman for the organization announced yesterday. The new department is responsible to take measures in fulfilling the industrial and scientific needs of the society, and to initiate planning and coordination in the fields of medical equipments from industrial, education as well as research points of view.

The spokesman added that: "There are many hospitals and medical centers in the country with very modern medical equipments and apparatus. In some occasions, the utilization of such modern equipments become impossible due to major technical deficiency or for the lack of expertise, besides wasting of large capitals, this causes delays in treating patients which is a crucial job. Furthermore, this defect decreases the efficiency of physicians who are, to a great extent, dependent on these equipments."

Elaborating on the duties and functions of the newly-formed department, the Director of the Medical Engineering Section said: "Medical Engineering will be used at research centers of universities, in clinics to operate mechanical and automatic machines, in planning expansion projects, in computer usage in hospitals, and finally in carrying out all the technical works which should be performed in the hospitals each day."

The Director further added: "Our country is still lacking modern medical industries, therefore, it is a very important duty for us to operate and oversee the medical equipments and apparatus. Furthermore, specialists in this field who are very few in Iran, can give sufficient services to the physicians serving as their advisers

In conclusion, the Director of the Medical Engineering Section of the Organization for Scientific and Industrial Researches called on all Iranian organs, firms which are in some way or the other engaged in this field, and experts to cooperate with the department.

CSO: 4920

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PALESTINIANS, IRAN EXAMINED, CRITICIZED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2-8 Mar 81 pp 14, 15

Article by 'Adil al-Babu: "Gloom in Palestinian-Iranian Relations"

Text Numerous questions have been raised about the Iranian delegation's visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Lebanon last week. Analysts and observers followed this visit with great attention, following Tehran's failure to attend the "al-Ta'if summit" on the one hand and the darkening skies of Iranian-Palestinian relations on the other!

While Iran did not deign to attend the Islamic summit -- in spite of the visit by a high-level Islamic delegation which earnestly strove to influence the Persian officials to modify their boycott decision and their adherence to a rigid position for which the leaders of Islam could find no explanation or analysis -- it did proceed, the following week, to send a delegation headed by the vice chairman of the Consultative Council (parliament), Hojjatoleslam Baqqani, which included a large number of "intellectuals" and "revolutionaries" among its members. This delegation met with the Saudi crown prince, Fahd ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz, and a number of Saudi officials -- proceeding from "the Iranians' interest in this Islamic country and its fraternal Islamic people," as the head of the delegation told correspondents at Jikia airport and at the press conference he held in the Lebanese capital.

Western circles in the British capital are comparing explanations of these contradictory positions in Iranian diplomatic behavior. They say that Tehran felt isolated directly after its victory over the imperial regime, passing through its taking of the American hostages to its war of aggression against Iraq and its rejection of all the appeals directed to it to sit down at the table of peace negotiations to end the bloody struggle which had been going on for 6 months near the waters of the Gulf, since other substantial issues had entered into the calculations of Iran's "isolation," such as the tension in its relations with the Palestinian revolution, which is no longer a secret to anyone!

Western sources say that the Liberation Organization gave Khomeini and his followers a great deal of material support before their victory. It trained their fighting men in its camps, armed them and gave their movements and activities in Lebanon and elsewhere a political and security cover. When they triumphed and returned to Iran on the ruins of the "emperor's" regime, they felt that they had some

obligation to repay the Palestinian revolution what it had lent them over the years of struggle and exile; they closed down the Israeli embassy, gave it to the Palestinian revolutionaries, and offered them facilities domestically and abroad in terms of contacts and references. In fact, Yasir 'Arafat was the first Arab leader to be received by Tehran following their successful uprising against the Shah's regime, and Hani al-Hasan was the first Palestinian "diplomatic" representative in the leadership ranks to be given a mission of the level of his mission to Iran.

However, Western circles state the Palestinian-Iranian honeymoon did not last long. In order to follow up on Tehran's support for the Palestinian revolution, the Iranians presented the Liberation Organization with requests Hani al-Hasan brought to his leaders in the course of numerous open and secret visits which he made to Beirut shortly before and during the taking of the American hostages. The delay in the response to the requests had a big effect in Ayatollah Khomeyni's refusal to accept Palestinian mediation on the release of the hostages, because they would be exchanged for American resolutions made on behalf of the Palestinian revolution. That compelled the leader of the revolution to visit Iran in person, crossing its northern borders by land from the Soviet Union to come up against closed doors which did not just reject this mediation but presented new demands with intense insistence and urgency.

What are the Iranian demands of the Liberation Organization?

Western diplomatic circles relate that Tehran demanded of Yasir 'Arafat the "Islamization" of the Palestinian revolution, that is, its declaration of "Khomeyni-hood," which made it inevitable than an "imam" would have to be appointed for it to take charge of its political and religious leadership, as Khomeyni has taken charge of the leadership of the "Iranian revolution." That is, it demanded that 'Arafat retire and that an "imam-leader" emerge as an alternative to him.

Diplomatic circles in the British capital continue to relate Iran's demands of the Liberation Organization by mentioning that Iranian officials, most of whom are from the Islamic Republican Party, also demanded an end to the "non-Moslem" Arab presence in the organization's leadership as well as the liquidation of extremist and left-wing elements, such as Abu Salih, member of the Executive Committee of the PFLN movement, Majid Abu Sharar, the person in charge of the Liberation Organization media, and others.

Naturally, the organization rejected the Iranian demands and responded to them decisively, considering that they constituted an "interference in our internal affairs and were in contradiction with its ideological premises and that the organization could not even discuss them."

Iran did not like the response and ventured to take "precautionary" measures against the Palestinian visitors, inspiring its revolutionary guard to confine them to Tehran airport (Mehrabad). In fact, it went beyond that and "examined" their private papers, which prompted a clear, explicit stand on the part of the Liberation Organization, for which it summoned Hani al-Hasan to Beirut, sending

sending Salah al-Zawi, who was in Iraq and who was not one of the main representatives, to take his place.

Then came the unsuccessful American Dant-e-Bat raid to rescue the hostages. The organization -- the Western diplomatic mission's note was -- felt responsibility for the attempt, and delegated Rabb Ayubi, one of its senior military officials, to visit Tehran in order to get Ayatollah Khomeini's ministers to understand the gravity of the operation and the gravity of the continued detention of the hostages. He also conveyed to them information from the Palestinian resistance on the possibility that an American invasion of Iraq might take place. His astonishment was vast when he heard their response: "We welcome the American raid, because it will prompt Khomeini to take his leadership to every frontiers, borders and spread over the whole region."

Then there occurred the war between Iraq and Iran. The Dant note left forth in the battles of "al-Qadisiyah" to liberate the Arab lands occupied since 1979, Iran waited for a decisive position in the front from the Palestinian organization, supporting its behavior and opposing Iraq's bold encroachments to the maximum. However, the organization demanded the PLO's stand at minimum for a stop to the war, an injection of new blood with a composition of composition as a means to give everyone the rights to which they were entitled -- about about to Tehran's distraught state and increased its isolation, not only from international affairs but also from Arab and Islamic affairs at the same time.

Tehran reached the peak of the isolation during the Islamic party conference, which it refused to attend after the PLO's solid bid (1980) to an opportunity to state its cause and defend what it considered its rights and justice. Although a high level delegation, including Farouq al-Oskimi, head of the Political Department of the Liberation Organization, visited Tehran, the PLO's policy of obstinacy continued to close doors, all doors, to the many initiatives offered by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein but declined the 1980 PLO bid to join their conference and his numerous speeches.

Perhaps this stifling sense of isolation, Islamic sources state, was behind the Iranian delegation's visit to Mecca and Madinah. In the first place, Tehran tried to address the Muslims by referring to their Mecca. "We are interested in this Islamic country and the historical Muslim periods. We view this country with importance because Mecca and Madinah are the other small parts from it. Mecca is the place where the civilization originates and Madinah is the city of the prophet Muhammad." In the second place, the survival of the PLO was based on winning the Arabs by talking to the Palestinian Islamic community.

Is that the result of a policy of isolating the Organization which Iran has spread in skies of Palestinian-Iranian relations?

At the end of the Iranian delegation's visit to the Islamic capital, Dr. Jaleelbin Parsi, member of the Islamic Consultative Council and the Higher Committee for the Cultural Revolution, held a press conference in Tehran in which he discussed a number of issues concerning Iran, the Arabs and the Palestine Liberation organization.

Concerning relations with the Palestinian revolution, he denied that there was any coolness between Tehran and the organization, but he did say "We have been negligent about the (Palestinian) revolution; even though we have offered aid, as our brothers know, we realize that that is not enough, and we will perform our duty toward the Palestinian cause in full!"

Parsi did not mention when that would take place.

On Iran's demand that the Palestinians not continue to take a neutral position on the armed struggle going on in Persian territory, which is the demand it had made of the Soviet Union, Dr Parsi replied "the circumstances of our brothers in the Liberation Organization are difficult and we will not ask them to do what they do not have the power to do."

It appears that the Palestinians were not content with these responses, in spite of the welcome that greeted the visiting delegation. Yasir 'Arafat, in his speech in the presence of the Iranian delegation on the occasion of the commemoration of 40 martyrs to the revolution, did not say anything about Iran or Khomeyni, contrary to his custom, and Abu Iyad held two working sessions with the Iranians which lasted about 5 hours "to discuss relations between the two parties," which were more critical than at any time in the past.

What is left, then?

Western press sources expect greater isolation and confusion in Tehran, especially since the correspondent of the British FINANCIAL TIMES in Tel Aviv disclosed a serious item of news on Tehran's resumption of the payment of some of its companies' debts to their agents on "occupied Palestinian territory" which were due as a result of commercial and oil transactions which took place in the days of the Shah's regime.

It appeared that the sums which the Tehran of Khomeyni paid last year totalled US \$5 million and that Iranian "intermediaries" were behind the "facilitation" of the flow of these funds to the Zionist enemy.

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CSO: 4802

'SUPERMAN' QADHDAFI'S TERRORISM IN WORLD CAPITALS ASSAILED

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 6 Mar 81 p 2

Article by Faysal: "Mu'amar Cowboy Qadhafi!"

Text There is no doubt that Mu'amar al-Qadhafi, the colonel and complex of Libya, is one of the greatest devotees of American movies, one of the greatest followers of cowboy films, one of the people who most relate to the Superman movies, one of the people who fly about the most in the space of the universe to follow electronic battles among Mars, Mercury, Saturn and others, and perhaps also one of the people who are most inclined toward that special type of movie!

Likewise, there is no doubt that Mu'amar al-Qadhafi is seriously trying to practice his hobbies and childish fantastic games on earth, among mankind, especially since he has a broad imagination and tremendous material resources to put to use in this field. In fact, he has tried a number of times to test his genius and has carried out some acts which to a large degree do resemble the behavior of heroes in cowboy and Mafia ganster films, without thinking clearly about an important point, which is that the film might end or the head of the gang might drop dead at the end of the frightening movie, only because the producer wanted to end his film with a sorrowful tragedy in which the hero was the victim!

The evidence for al-Qadhafi's "films" is numerous, striking and sometimes interesting. For example, he once declared that he was going to attack America; we waited to hear the details of the missile war, but he did not embark on it. Once he declared that he was going to liberate Palestine in a very short time, but did not do so although more than 10 years have passed in the life of his regime. Another time he promised to regain the three Arab islands which the Persians had occupied, and we waited, and still are waiting, for him to do so, but he has not. He promised to bring down al-Sadat in a few hours but did not, and promised to be a suicide soldier fighting in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance and southern Lebanon, but was not.

So what has the Superman of Libya done?

What he has done -- or, more correctly, what he has succeeded in -- is to make bullets ricochet in the streets of London, Rome, Paris, New York, Athens, Madrid, and Beirut, but against whom! Against his fighting Libyan adversaries, opponents, and people criticizing his corruption and insanity.

This is al-Qadhafi's "bravery" and heroism. Nonetheless, he has not been the director of the "hero." There were instruments hired for exorbitant sums, professionals from Mafia gangs, mercenary elements from well known terrorist networks, working by the job according to the importance of the victim and the nature of the task!

At Rome airport, just a few days ago, he had a confrontation of that sort with one of the leaders of the Libyan opposition, but he failed, as he has failed on many occasions. What is strange and astonishing is that he is determined to succeed and bodily liquidate all adversaries in full. What has been the result?

The result is that the opposition inside and outside Libya is growing day by day, strengthening hour by hour and growing moment by moment, while al-Qadhafi's size is shrinking, his role is diminishing, and his star is waning. Soon, very soon, the opposition will triumph and the people will win, because the people are the real hero and our friend al-Qadhafi is the illusory cartoon hero.

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CSO: 4802

QADHDAFI'S IRRESPONSIBLE CONDUCT SAID TO SERVE U.S. INTERESTS

Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 29 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Fayiz Muhammad 'Ali: "Who Benefits From Qadhafi's Rule in Libya, and What Are the Real Dimensions and Concept of His Irresponsible Pursuits?"]

[Text] No one disputes the fact that Qadhafi is beset by great frustration over the quick succession of failures in his actions on every hand. Despite the billions of dollars he is squandering on international plots, on organizing terrorist operations and assassinations and on aiding revolts and secessionist movements, his real problem is simply that he doesn't know exactly what he wants!

From time to time, his "dreams" make him think he is the leader of the Arab Nation! And at other times, "his ambitions" lead him to seek domination over Africa. Then the scope of his dreams is extended to the Third World and they lead him to become involved in failing adventures and a dreadful predicament such as the one that befell him in Chad--when he pushed his military forces to intervene in Chad's internal affairs--and later in Africa, while attempting to set up a Libyan military base there, as economic "support" for the regime of the mad dictator Bokassa. Failure dogs him everywhere, even in the assistance given to the racist Iranian Khomeyni regime in its war against Iraq.

He even goes so far as to plot against the principal goals and aspirations of the Arab Nation. That mental state is not new to Qadhafi. But the real tragedy is that the Libyan Arab people is the victim because it has been succumbing to its pressure for 12 years, and the Libyan economy is paying the cost of the involvement and unsuccessful plots out of its oil revenues.

The Libyan Economy Is the Victim

The Libyan economy during the Qadhafi era has been through a series of tight spots, notably a lack of planning and of direction for economic activities based on sound programs for growth, resulting in the spread of conspicuous disorder and confusion, as well as inattention to the conditions necessary to achieve a balance between the service and production sectors. Instead of the increasing demand for goods and services' leading to an economic and developmental policy directed toward the creation of suitable conditions for the growth of domestic production as a result of increased oil production and influx of revenues, there has been an increased reliance on imports and consumer needs. This in turn has led to increased dependence on foreign markets.

Despite the fact that Libya's annual income from oil was \$12 billion in 1979, the balance of payments that same year was affected by foreign debts amounting to 12 billion dollars to one of the major powers! This was the result of Qadhafi's concluding contracts for large weapons to gratify "his passion" for devising foreign plots, interfering in the internal affairs of nations and continuing with his repressive campaign against Libyan nationalist cadres abroad that are opposed to the rule of the repressive dictator.

Disorder and Corruption

The same holds true for the internal disorder that threatens to pervade the system of government and the public institutions in Libya. "Revolutionary People's Committees" were assigned to take over Libyan embassies abroad and to remove experienced, qualified personnel from controlling positions.

The confiscation measures adopted by Qadhafi under the slogan of "popularization" has led to unrest and grumbling in Libyan public opinion.

The many financial corruption scandals have become the talk of the Libyan man in the street as well. Perhaps the most outstanding examples are that of the American swindler Vesco and those of the commissions demanded by Qadhafi's relatives amounting to 25 percent of the sums agreed on with the Italian companies (Pirelli), Fiat, (Maserati), and (Telettra) in return for contracts totaling \$500 million for the purchase of a telephone and radio communications network in Libya.

Who Benefits?

The ones who benefit from Qadhafi's rule in Libya are those who find their interests safeguarded by his regime. Does anyone doubt that no U.S. interests in Libya has been touched ever since the accession of "the colonel" to power?

The interest of the United States and all its allies lies in Libya's oil. Has that oil been cut off from them for even a single day?

Libyan oil has not been cut off from the West for even a moment, despite the crazy Jamahiriyyah statements made morning and evening about the "fighting" imperialism, and hostility to Zionism and its ally the United States. It has not been cut off because of the stream of dollars flowing to Qadhafi through the sale of oil, which is the "secret of his power" and the "anchor of his might."

It is those dollars that have made Qadhafi a focal point of destruction and devastation in the body of Arabs and Muslims. That is the second benefit that the West has sought to derive from Qadhafi's presence in Libya.

He is buying weapons and ammunition to put in the hands of the Chadians so they can kill one another. He is buying weapons and ammunition to recruit men to invade Tunisia!

As a result, all those countries live in a state of apprehension and instability and are seeking to find support or an ally in the United States; that is what is desired from Qadhafi. It is nothing more than a rumor of apprehension and unrest in the Arab Nation, and an attempt to push certain nations to fling themselves into the arms of the United States and the West, asking for protection and "security."

Qadhafi has talked a great deal--and still does--about his being "the only one" who will free Arab Palestine from the claws of the Zionist enemy! However, we have not heard a single shot fired at the enemy! Is his excuse that there are no common borders between Libya and the enemy, when he has this huge stock of modern weapons and bombers?

Why doesn't he attack the enemy from the borders of Syria or Lebanon if he really intends to strike the enemy?

Isn't the Zionist enemy closer to Qadhafi's armies than Uganda or Ireland, for example! Or is it that the steadfastness and Confrontation Front has a hitherto undisclosed secret military plan to fight the enemy?

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CSO: 4802

PRAISES OF AUTONOMY EXPERIMENT TOLD

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 11 Mar 81 pp 1, 11

Article: "Seven Years after Application of Autonomy Law: a Historic Achievement on the Road to Building a Prosperous, Strong Iraq"

Text Today, 11 March, is the seventh anniversary of the issuance of the law on the autonomy for the region of Kurdistan, which has been a practical embodiment of the principles of the 17 July revolution under the command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

On this day in 1974, the party command and the revolution, in execution of the promise the revolution had made to itself and in affirmation of the Ba'th's liberationist, humane premises, proclaimed the autonomy law, thereby expressing lofty revolutionary consciousness and a high feeling of national and domestic responsibility, the desire to carry out all commitments resulting from its promises and the contents of the main documents of the party in its national and regional conferences, and its humane view of the ethnic groups which exist not only in Iraq but also in other countries of the Arab nation.

While application of the autonomy law in the Kurdistan area has truly and honestly embodied the principles of the party, in another area it has been a bold decree which has laid the practical foundations for the resolution of the Kurdish problem in our country in a just democratic fashion, has spelled out the proper way to guarantee and strengthen national unity between the Arabs and the Kurds and other minorities in the context of a united Iraq, and has opened promising horizons to building and construction in the autonomous area which had remained neglected, its people dominated by poverty and backwardness, same as the other areas of Iraq in previous eras.

However, evil forces, represented by the pocket of agents, did not look upon the autonomy law as a great national achievement whose execution would have the effect of uplifting the economic, social and cultural affairs of the children of our Iraqi people and the Kurds in Iraq, after they had suffered from oppression, backwardness and an absence of stability and security for various eras. Rather, these forces stood and pointed their arms at the revolution, challenging the will of our Iraqi people, Arabs and Kurds alike, and working as an implement to carry out the designs which world imperialism and its agent the regime of the Shah in Iran had drawn up for them.

In the face of this situation, the command of the party and the revolution found that there was no way out of standing up to the treasonous band in order to protect national unity, maintain the gains of the revolution and liquidate the pit of treason and rebellion. Our heroic armed forces were urged to rise to their national role in repelling the rebels and the people standing behind them and to protect the security of the people and the unity of the nation.

In this military confrontation, which lasted a year and a half, our bold ideological army, and the masses of the people behind it, demonstrated a conscious readiness to make sacrifices for the sake of duty and a high combat ability. At the same time they also stressed this unlimited faith in the leadership of the party and the revolution and their full ardor to provide all the requirements for defeating that pocket of agents and the imperialists, Zionists and arrogant Persians standing behind it.

After the termination of the reactionary puppet rebellion, the 17 July revolution continued to be true to its principles and sincere in its promises. To that end, the command of the party and the revolution devoted much of its effort to uplifting the autonomous area economically, socially and culturally, hastening its development and eliminating the phenomena of endemic backwardness within it by establishing industrial, agricultural, educational and health projects to which it allocated some billions of dinars in the annual investment platforms of the previous national development plan.

In the context of the expanded exercise of democracy by our entire Iraqi people, the revolution has realized historic gains for the people in the autonomous area. In spite of the circumstances of fighting to liquidate the pocket of agents, the Revolutionary Command Council issued the law on the legislative council and the law on the executive council for the autonomous region, the members for both were appointed and the two councils began their activity in accordance with the law until direct elections to form them took place in the middle of last year in a democratic atmosphere the likes of which Iraq had not witnessed before.

Above and beyond that, the revolution gave the people of the autonomous region the added right of nomination and election to the National Assembly, proceeding from its belief in the unity of Iraqi society. Thus, they obtained a concession other Iraqis had not acquired -- representation in the National Assembly in accordance with the population ratios of the regions of the country and formation of their own legislative and executive councils.

Autonomy for the region of Kurdistan is to be considered the model format for solving the ethnic problem in a democratic, just, humane fashion; at the same time, it has been a solid buttress which has strengthened national unity and planted it on unshakeable bases of principle which have appeared in their clearest forms in the war which the Persian enemy has imposed on our combative country. On the various fighting fronts, we find the Iraqi Kurdish soldier standing with determination and faith alongside his brother the Iraqi Arab soldier. In the various towns and battlefronts, the Kurdish fighting man in the People's Army is playing his national

role in contributing to the defense of domestic security and support of our heroic supporting army, along with his Arab brothers.

Autonomy, as far as our Kurdish people go, represents a deep qualitative transformation in their lives and its application has resulted in the emergence of the radical changes the region is witnessing. Factories and irrigation and farming projects are widespread, as are schools, hospitals, service projects and housing complexes.

Along the road to uplifting the countryside in the autonomous region, the revolution, under the direct leadership of the president and commander, Saddam Husayn, has stiven to develop the condition of the Kurdish peasant. It has provided him with all the requirements of advanced farming in the form of agricultural machinery and equipment, fertilizer, and improved seeds, as well as the construction of the modern villages and water and electric services, schools and roads they require.

Seven years of unflagging effort to build up the autonomous region have borne fruit, and undoubtedly much fruit, along the road to the construction of a united socialist democratic society; above all else, they have been a conscious, untiring revolutionary process to implant national unity in our country, a unity embodied in the war of Saddam's al-Qadisiyah and the brilliant victories which have been realized in it against the racist Persians, thanks to the rallying of the masses of our people, Arabs, Kurds and members of other minorities, about its wise leadership, at whose head stands the hero of national liberation and the extraordinary leader Saddam Husayn, and thanks to their great support for our heroic armed forces which are waging a war of national and domestic honor and dignity against the racist Persians until they can realize our legitimate rights to sovereignty over our land and water.

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IRAQ

BRIEFS

SPANISH COMMUNIST SUPPORT—The Spanish Communist Party has declared its support for Iraq's sovereignty over its territory and waters. Mr Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the party, declared in his meeting in Madrid yesterday with Mr Anwar Sabri 'Abd-al-Razzaq, Iraq's ambassador to Spain, that the Spanish Communist Party supports Iraq's positions and its desire for a cease fire on the front with Iran and a solution to problems by peaceful means. In his meeting with Santiago Carrillo, Mr Anwar Sabri described Iraq's position on the war with Iran and emphasis on Iraq's legitimate demands for sovereignty over its land and waters.

Text / Baghdad AL-JAMI'IAH in Arabic 7 Mar 81 p 17

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CSO: 4802

DEATH SENTENCES RULED FOR SELLERS OF REAL ESTATE TO ISRAEL

Amman Al-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The Council of Ministers upheld the decision of the special court to prohibit the sale of real estate to the enemy. This decision found Muhammad Khamis Ibrahim al-Hasasina (of the town of al-'Ubaydiya Bayt Laham) guilty in absentia of the charge of selling real estate to the enemy and sentenced him to death by hanging. It confiscated his fixed and movable property and rendered the sale absolutely null and void. It also found Dawud Ghilan 'Awad al-Hasasina (of the town of al-'Ubaydiya Bayt Laham) guilty in absentia of the charge of selling real estate to the enemy and sentenced him to death by hanging. It also confiscated his fixed and movable property and rendered the sale absolutely null and void. It found Muhammad 'Ali Tayya al-Hasasina (also of al-'Ubaydiya Bayt Laham) innocent of the charge of selling real estate because of insufficient evidence.

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CSO: 4802

JORDAN

BRIEFS

DAM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT--Amman, Petra--The Jordan Valley Authority signed a contract with the American company (Marza?) which specializes in dam construction, to conduct studies and purpose preliminary blueprints for increasing the height of the King Talal dam by 15 meters so that it will reach a new total height of 108 meters. Eng Dafir al-'Alam, director of the office of dams in the Authority, explained that the purpose of the increased height of the dam is to increase the volume of water behind the dam by 30 million cubic meters. This would raise the total volume of stored water to 78 million cubic meters, which will be used for irrigation in the al-Aghwar region. Also an electric generating station with a capacity of 4.3 megawatts will be built at the dam. A feasibility study for extending electric power generation using the water flowing from the dam as far as the area of Dayr 'Alla will be done as well as a feasibility study for diverting the waters of the Khanna watercourse, which are (lost through) evaporation, to the reservoir behind the dam. He said that the costs of these studies and the preparation of the preliminary blueprints are estimated at 300 million dinars which will be financed by U.S. AID. He pointed out that the contract stipulates that all of these studies and plans shall be completed by February 1982. He said that six specialists from the company had arrived in Amman to begin field studies, to collect the large amount of data, and to coordinate the study of electric power generation with the Jordanian Electric Authority. [Text] [Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Mar 81 p 6] 9587

CSO: 4802

SAHARAN DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS MOROCCAN FORCES DOOMED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 5 Mar 81 p 5

[Interview with Ibrahim Ghali, minister of defense of the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic], by B. Amazit and T. Belghiche; date and place not given]

[Text] Five years of war against an enemy superior in numbers and with respect to different strategies succeeding one another -- all alike because all doomed to failure -- an army facing a debacle, lost for a cause not its own, another starting from nothing and revolutionizing all theories of modern warfare: This is the story of a conflict that pits a people determined to conquer against a monarch and his regime, which seem to be uttering their last gasp.

In this exclusive interview, Saharan Defense Minister Ibrahim Ghali tells EL MOUDJAHID the story of this war and the evolution of the young ALPS [Saharan People's Liberation Army] born 5 years ago.

[Question] Mr Minister, can you tell us the evolution of the conflict on the military level since the proclaiming of the SDAR 5 years ago?

[Answer] At the time we proclaimed the SDAR on 27 February 1976 -- that is, at the beginning of the invasion of our territory by the Moroccan and Mauritanian troops, we were suffering from a lack of personnel and equipment within the ALPS because that military occupation seemed different from the previous Spanish one.

Although small, our units at the time had a triple objective. The first consisted of containing the invading troops and keeping them at precise points.

The second consisted in evacuating the largest possible number of civilians terrorized by the invaders.

Finally, the third objective had to do with the organization, training and equipping of those units so that they would be up to the tasks of the new phase.

Within 4 months, by May 1976, we had in fact succeeded in evacuating the largest possible number of civilians and in organizing, training and equipping combat units in keeping with our possibilities at that time. Having done so, we were able to effectively meet the invasion.

Next, we undertook our first major offensive led by Mustapha El Ouali Sayaed: the Nouakchott operation. That offensive was aimed at expanding the field of battle in order to achieve the maximum number of strategic enemy objectives, whether they be in southern Morocco or northern Mauritania or within our national territory. That offensive, which began with the Third Congress of the POLISARIO Front that gave birth to it, was aimed at spreading the war everywhere, at expanding it to enemy territory and regaining the initiative in the field. You are aware that in the beginning, the enemy's offensive was the result of its superiority with regard to weapons, but with the launching of the El Ouali Mustapha Sayed offensive, we recaptured the initiative for good. That offensive bore fruit and resulted in success over the Mauritanian and Moroccan invaders, particularly the Mauritanian invasion troops which, in the latter part of 1977, called on their French protectors, who fought alongside them and participated in the massacre of our people. But the French intervention only strengthened our determination and conviction and increased the fighting spirit of the ALPS, which subsequently finished off the regime of Ould Daddah. The latter had not been content with his subservience to France, but had also contracted an alliance with the monarchic regime resulting in a joint defense treaty. The result was the occupation of the entire northern part of Mauritania by Moroccan troops, thereby placing the very sovereignty of that country in question. Actually, President Mokhtar Ould Daddah did not take advantage of that alliance. On the contrary, it speeded up the process of his ouster, which finally came on 10 July 1978 following a series of heroic and victorious operations launched against the most remote strategic points in Mauritania, particularly the economic centers such as Zouiret, Nouadhibou and the railroad connecting the two cities.

The Mustapha El Ouali Sayed offensive attained all of its objectives because it resulted in the overthrow of the regime of Ould Daddah and its replacement with a new team willing to engage in dialog.

Immediately thereafter, we demonstrated our will for peace. We unilaterally decreed a ceasefire with Mauritania. We believe that in that way, we helped restore the peace and well-being of the Mauritanian people.

After the Mustapha El Ouali Sayed offensive, we launched the Houari Boumediene offensive, which began with the historic Lemsiel operation in January 1979.

Famous Useful Triangle

That offensive had as its objective the liberation of the largest possible portion of our territory, the locales and cities therein, as well as deep penetration of Moroccan territory in order to reach the furthest points of the kingdom. We might cite as the result of the offensive, which achieved its main goals, the battles of Lebouiret, Mahbes Bir Enzeren, Smara, Akka, Mata and so on.

We freed Mahbes and destroyed the Lebouiret garrison. We occupied Smara for a day and a half. We freed a large number of our fellow countrymen who were being held in the king's prisons in Smara. We also liberated a large part of our territory which the Moroccans thought they could occupy indefinitely. The strength and speed of the offensive were seen as a grave danger to the throne, which was forced once more to resort to foreign advisers and experts for an evaluation of

the situation and a study of means at hand to ward off the debacle, developing a new plan that would at least attenuate the violence of the offensive. After a whole pile of studies, expertise and visits, the monarchic regime found nothing better than its famous concept of the "useful triangle" for its entire solution.

With this plan, it thought it could put an end to the war, or at least contain it within limits that would be tolerable, this after it had stepped up its peace promises for 1980. But six months after its statements about a so-called pacification, the situation had grown worse for the king, which brought it to think, with the aid of its Western backers, of this defense perimeter, the establishment of a fortified line from Tan-Tan in the south toward Smara and then on west toward the ocean so as to protect Bou Craa, El Ayoun, Smara and the road connecting El Ayoun and Tan Tan.

In the king's mind, it was first of all a military objective and then a trump card for future political negotiations. We can thus view the evolution of the conflict in the light of the new royal strategy for the Western Sahara.

If formerly the fate of the king was linked to the war in the Sahara, we are now witnessing a change in the elements involved, insofar as henceforth, this connection is reduced to the part of the Western Sahara contained in the boundaries of the triangle. In other words, the situation of the king depends on this plan, its completion or noncompletion. Why?

First of all, the completion of the fortified line was planned for 12 December 1980 if we consider it from the political-military angle.

Second, that project was not to require a total mobilization of occupation troops or of the rapid intervention units for its completion. In fact, the project was never finished as planned because from September 1980 to February 1981, only 50 kilometers were built in 6 months, 6 months marked by daily confrontations between the members of the ALPS and the invasion troops, which prevented completion of the plan. The king thought that only five or six units would be enough to build the line, but in the end, he was forced to use all the Moroccan troops, but without success, obviously.

Third, our soldiers went through that line at the best protected part. The king should know that the effectiveness of his plan is zero, whether or not it is completed. But if it is completed, we can say that it is a failure for the king because in 6 months he will have lost more men and equipment than in 3 years of war and this within only a 50-km portion. I would also say that if they persist in building this encirclement, they will finish it with their last men, which would then mean the final defeat of the Royal Armed Forces.

The evolution as described expresses the high level of fighting spirit of our army, which leaves no doubt about the outcome of the fight. We know ahead of time that we will be victorious.

Such an observation is necessarily the reflection of the alarming situation prevailing within the FAR, which have lost all sense of initiative, are demoralized, poorly led and have shown their inability to adapt to the situations we impose upon them.

[Question] In your opinion, on what is this new plan based?

[Answer] It is clear that the year 1980 came to a close without the king's policy leading to any result. Now the war is deep within Moroccan territory, with a new form and new rhythm that have made it possible to free over 90 percent of our territory and to assert our supremacy over nearly all of southern Morocco.

The throne has been seriously shaken by this, which is what has led those who entrusted the king of Morocco with the task of safeguarding their interests in the region and elsewhere besides northwestern African to order him to carry out this new plan.

They started from the observation that the king's influence has been considerably reduced on the political as well as military level. It is obvious that our repeated attacks are not unrelated to this drop in prestige. It is also well-known that it is the Americans and the French who are behind this plan. There is a double reason for this: on the one hand, the defense of their economic interests and on the other hand, safeguarding the throne. Actually, it is clear what they fear, for it is not only the king who is in danger. It is the very existence of the Alaouite monarchy that is at stake.

And yet, they have not sought the real means to provide such a safeguard. On the contrary, they have worsened the situation and they are in the process of speeding up its fall.

Different Aspects of the Same War

[Question] Mr Minister, does everything you have just said not denote a change in the fundamental elements of the war?

[Answer] It is not a question of a war in the traditional sense of the term. It is a mobile war that rather resembles a war of nerves more than a classic confrontation. It is true that we have halted the progress of the enemy troops and that we have been able to contain them in defensive positions. But depending on the case, our battles have all the characteristics of traditional wars: occupations, looting, ambushes, organized and coordinated attacks on a specific objective, its destruction, withdrawals followed by the drafting of strategies of attack.

Actually, if we have the initiative, we can halt the king's troops whenever we like and wherever we like. When battles continue daily, without interruption, for six months, lessons must necessarily be derived. If the king were truly intelligent, he would deduce that it is impossible for him to win this war.

Our army is now sufficiently hardened and experienced to be able to confront forces that are even larger.

Some battles have lasted long hours; others for days. They allowed the Moroccans to assume that it was a question of a traditional war. which is false, for while they lasted several hours or days, these battles were not concentrated on a single objective. They had several and did not take place in a single place. On the contrary, they are peculiar in that they concentrate their actions on a single

objective or several simultaneously. Under such conditions, the Moroccan army cannot provide a consolidated defense for a given position. We force it to be mobile and when the Moroccan army is mobile, it becomes even more vulnerable.

What Moroccan Army Is Lacking

[Question] Mr Minister, do you believe that the weapons which the United States is going to give the Royal Armed Forces will have an influence on the outcome of the conflict?

[Answer] In this connection, I would answer that it is not material means that the king is lacking. He does not need planes or tanks, for what his army most sorely needs are moral resources, motivation, a conviction about the rightness of the war it is waging, a determination about the outcome of the conflict. That is what the Moroccan army is lacking!

We know what hope the king has placed in the Mirage planes and yet, those aircraft have been engaged in the fight for a year and eight months. What has that changed?

As for the American planes, they will not change the situation any.

Actually, these repeated weapons orders are destined to try to raise the morale of the troops. They are tranquilizers! They will galvanize the troops for a day or two but when their ineffectiveness has been seen, they will lose all their value. That is what happened with the SK 105 tanks, the AML's, the 155 and 122 howitzers, the F5E, the Mirages, and so on. They shore up morale before battle, but afterwards they lose all value, even the role assigned to them in the fight.

The war will last and will continue at the pace we feel like giving it. Neither the American planes nor the tanks and missiles, whether they be French or from somewhere else, will influence the outcome of the conflict. That is natural. It is a law of history. The revolution starts from nothing and reaches the summit, while colonialism takes the opposite road.

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April 27, 1981

